FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IAPA CRITICIZES U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

PY160133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Members of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) said here today that the indifference of the United States to Latin American problems poses a threat of disaster on the continent. This harsh judgment was made at a time when U.S. Vice President George Bush is visiting Brazil on the third stop of a political rapprochement mission in the region.

During the 4th day of its deliberations, the 37th IAPA General Assembly focused its attention today on Latin American affairs with particular emphasis on the situation in the so-called Southern Cone.

The first severe criticism against the Latin American policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration was made in a study presented by the Brazilian Julio de Mesquita Neto. The editor of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, one of the most influential dailies in this country, maintained that "the (U.S.) State Department has shown itself basically incapable of understanding our reality." He added: "The U.S. Government often sees only the oligarchies as its friends and at other times only the dictators. It seldom tries to strengthen the position of democrats and liberals."

He explained that the United States is running the risk of becoming isolated on the continent "because of not paying attention to the problems of the hemisphere" and he said that this is a threat of "erosion" [desgaste] for the rest of the American countries. He said that the U.S. Government is "day by day more concerned over the Soviet challenges in Europe and the Middle East" at a time when it in fact needs to be able to count on Latin American solidarity. According to Mesquita Neto, the White House "is unable to perceive that the long-suffering peoples of this region are not to be blamed for the dictatorial and oligarchical maneuvers" in Latin America.

MEXICAN EMILIO LASSAR ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AIR

PY111601 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1737 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Mexican journalist Emilio Lassar has been elected as the new president of the Inter-American Radiobroadcasting Association (AIR) for a 2-year term, the spokesman of that body has announced.

Lassar was elected last night at the 15th meeting of AIR, which is being held in Santiago, to replace Uruguayan Hector Amengual. Amengual did not run for reelection, but he was designated honorary president of the body, and as such will continue as a member of the Executive Council.

Ecuadorian Gerardo Berborich was elected as the new first vice president of the AIR and Chilean Oscar Pizarro Romero was elected second vice president.

"I was elected in order to continue the principles which this organization has held during its 35-year existence. The main and priority task is the defense of access for all members of society to communications media," the new AIR president said after his election.

Meeting Ends in Santiago

PY132258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Emilio Lassar, president-elect of the Inter-American Radio and Television Association (AIR), said today that freedom of thought in the continent ranges from full freedom to restriction in some countries, where one dictatorship follows upon another.

Lassar explained that the AIR observes the principle of nonintervention in the basic affairs of each state, but that these governments are made to see the points of view of the American broadcasting stations and that this has often given good results. In this regard, Lassar reported that the regular AIR General Assembly has rejected a draft resolution by the Committee for Freedom of Expression which denounced to the Americas and the world the systematic violation of the basic right of free expression of thought in Nicaragua.

Regarding the radio frequency war between the United States and Cuba, Lassar said that the two countries involved would have to find a final solution to the problem.

In turn, the Chilean Broadcasting Association (ARCHI) reported during the assembly that one of the exeptional rules somewhat affecting the freedom of expression in the country is a government decree which establishes restrictions on stressing or highlighting news related to acts or ways of behavior of a terrorist or extremist nature that occur in Chile.

The 15th AIR Assembly, which ends here tonight, is attended by 200 delegates representing 14,000 radio stations in America.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA

PA082251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0014 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of Central American parties affiliated with the Socialist International, the Social Democratic International and the Liberal International met in this capital to discuss the subject of Nicaragua. Spokesman for the meeting indicated that this is the first time leaders of the three international organizations have met, which is an indication of existing interest in the subject.

For 3 days, delegates from Central America and Panama discussed the problems of Nicaragua, as outlined by Alfonso Robelo, top leader of the social democratic Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), and other political leaders, according to participants in the meeting.

The same sources indicated that representatives of over 20 parties and labor unions participating in the meeting reached the conclusion that it is necessary to "demand that Nicaragua honor the OAS resolution calling for free elections and respect for human rights in that country."

According to the leaders meeting in San Jose, the OAS also called for the promotion of a Nicaraguan Government containing representatives of the main groups that opposed the Somoza regime. This would allow the revolutionary process to be truly pluralist.

Costa Rica was represented at the international forum by the National Liberation Party, the Christian Democrats, the National Movement [as received], the ruling Unity coalition and two labor federations.

There were delegates from the Christian Democratic Party of Panama, while Honduras was represented by the Popular Liberal Alliance, the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party.

Nicaragua was represented by leaders of the Democratic Conservative Party, the MDN, the workers union [presumably the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] the Constitutional Liberal Movement, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, the Social Democratic Party, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party and the Permanent Human Rights Commission.

Attending from Guatemala were the Christian Democratic Party, the Nationalist Renewal Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Revolutionary Front.

These and other political and social groups of the region will meet again at an undetermined time and place to discuss Central American problems and their solutions.

MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN REVOLUTION

FL122048 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] today were recognized and supported internationally as Salvadoran opposition forces against the junta led by El Salvador's President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The support was given by the 61 Latin American and Caribbean delegations attending the first international meeting of the Committees of Solidarity with the Salvadoran Revolution.

Speaking for Mexico and on behalf of El Salvador's Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Andres Fabrigs today condemned the U.S. arms race which is transforming Central America into an ammunition depot. Likewise, the countries attending the meeting requested the support of all Latin American democratic countries and, especially, Mexico which is considered to be an example in Latin America.

The forces opposing El Salvador requested from Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Belize, Mexico and the United States to make a contribution to the real and peaceful solution of the great problem affecting the Central American country.

The participants in the forum repudiated the genocidal dictatorships of the Southern Cone and denounced Venezuela which, allied with the military of South America, is attempting to impede an internal agreement in El Salvador. The Venezuelan position, which has an international implication since that country led the list of signatories opposing the French-Mexican agreement, today was termed an attack on the dignity and most essential conditions of human rights by genocidal dictatorships which are seeking an explosion [estallido] in Central America.

Once more the representatives of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to President Jose Lopez Portillo and Mexico for the position adopted together with France in support and recognition of the two fronts.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NATIONAL BUDGET INCREASE

PY152150 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Due chiefly to a higher than expected inflation rate and wage hikes for state workers, this year's national budget will be increased by 16.62 trillion (million million) pesos, the Economy Ministry announced yesterday. Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut said the measure was necessary, despite expense-cutting and a reduction of public administration's share of the deficit.

"Thanks to the controlling of public expenses during this administration, the salary increases will not take such a large chunk out of the budget increase," Sigaut said. However, he added, he would not be able to maintain his policy of controlling credit authorizations to state-run companies "without running the risk of paralyzing some sectors."

The treasury has begun to authorize credits, exclusively to adjust expenses to the inflation rate and price increases anticipated by the end of the year, Sigaut said.

Ferrocarriles Argentinos and ENTEL will be the only state-run companies to receive outright financial aid to cover salary increases, "because increased income would not be able to cover the needed amount," Sigaut said in his message. Also receiving reactivation money are the provinces of Chaco, Mendoza, and San Juan, with Mendoza and San Juan receiving additional money for wine purchases; the wool industry fund; the National Development Bank; provincial banks; the merchant marine, and FONAVI, the [National] Housing Fund.

The other major budget drain will be the national economic-financial consolidation bonds, the key to Sigaut's productive reactiviation plan. Sigaut asserted that despite the high level of government aid to the private sector in the form of subsidies and credits, the total amount is less than was handed out in 1980. He claimed that since he took over, government expenses have been cut by 550 billion pesos (thousand million).

MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS ECONOMY MINISTER SIGAUT

PY152052 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 2 Oct 81 pp 52-54

[Exclusive undated interview granted by Argentine Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut to journalist Alberto Oliva in New York]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you a friend or an enemy of subsidies?

[Answer] I accept them as an exception but not as a rule. When subsidies are used it should be done in such a way that the rest of the economy is not affected.

[Question] What would you give as an example?

[Answer] For example, in the industrial field, instead of giving protection through tariffs which in turn are transferred to prices thus affecting competitive sectors, I prefer to implement subidies directly. With this procedure the one receiving the subsidy can provide others with competitive prices and not disturb competitive sectors.

[Questions] The Argentine economy is going through a profound recession. How do you feel about the fact that despite inflation having increased considerably, recovery is taking so long and unemployment has increased?

[Answer] When we put the recovery plan for the productive sector into operation we disturbed a part of the economy which was not affected by the growing recession process.

This is why recession was intensified. But I believe that this situation has reached its low point and we are now on the way up. I believe that during the second quarter of next year we will reach the normal level of activities in the industrial sector.

[Question] What about the other sectors?

[Answer] A large number of the other sectors are not in the recession process. On the contrary, with their growth they are contributing to diminishing the impact created by the fall of industrial production.

[Question] What about inflation?

[Answer] Inflation was generated by cost increases (which means, in fact, that suppressed inflation was released). Devaluation affects costs and costs affect prices. Therefore, this is not the case of an inflation created by a demand which could have activated the economy more rapidly, but one which is not correcting the basic defects and methods of implementation we wanted to correct.

[Question] There was talk about hyperinflation.

[Answer] My line of argument is bringing us to this point, until 2 months ago we were associating inflation with recession. And I would like to reiterate: I believe we have already reached the bottom of the recession. We are beginning to rise from very low levels. This is true and there is no reason to deny it. I find now, however, that we will no longer be able to associate growing inflation with recession. The inflation is decreasing. What has happened in the last few months (and what is happening in September) shows that the fantastic idea that we could fall into a hyperinflationary situation or that we could reach a situation similar to what happened in Germany in 1923 were just incorrect predictions.

[Question] What might happen if the next harvest is bad?

[Answer] The recovery would then not be so quick. I believe that we have been able to manage the problems of the external sector in such a way that a bad harvest (which I hope will not happen) will not have the catastrophic effects it might have had if this degree of control had not been reached.

[Question] You emphasized the favorable evolution of the external sector, now the question is: When do you believe the unification of the exchange market will take place?

[Answer] We said that the matter of unification of the exchange market (an aspect on which we all agreed) was going to be discussed toward the end of this year. We predicted that we would be in a position to control the external sector -- as we are doing now -- by the second half of October. Here our prediction failed, but in a positive way. The unification took place ahead of time.

[Question] Therefore, concretely speaking, there is no renegotiation of the foreign debt....

[Answer] Under no circumstances. I believe it is important to emphasize that after a period during which we confronted serious difficulties in the external sector (we even had difficulties in the traditional lines of financial supply to Argentina), I am here now carrying out the task of providing explanations to the international financial institutions and filling information gaps that might have existed.

At any rate, the financial institutions here were well-aware of the important changes taking place in the evolution of the Argentine external sector, a subject which I continuously emphasized from Argentina. No, they were not really surprised. They have always had confidence in the country's ability to deal with the problems of the external sector, particularly now that we have taken the initiative.

LIENDO REAFFIRMS FREEZING OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY150122 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 14 Oct (NA) -- Interior Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo has told the local federal court that the law which establishes the freezing of political activities is in full effect; he said this in response to a request for information presented by that court on receiving the request for the legalization of the Party for Social Democracy which is headed by Adm Eduardo Masser (ret), according to judicial sources.

Francisco Varela, head of the federal court, had received a court injuntion presented by Carlos Canon, manager of that political organization, in which he requested political status for that party.

In view of this situation, the judge asked the government for an official position in this regard, which was presented in a 13-page note prepared by the interior minister, with the aid of expert Rodolfo Fuente.

LABOR MINISTRY PROHIBITS ACTIVITY OF 62 ORGANIZATIONS

PY151705 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1548 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- In a communique issued today the Labor Ministry warns that the activity of the self-styled 62 organizations has been prohibited because it distorts the real goal of union activity by delving in political and other nonunion activities. The Labor Ministry notes that it will adopt the proper legal measures regarding those leaders who do not fulfill their task of truly representing the workers' union interests.

PAPER REPORTS AIR FORCE BLASON I EXERCISE

PY152239 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Excertps] "Maximum time for planning and minimum time for execution." This was the axiom the air force put into practice to execute a completely new operation, Blason I, which this week brought two opposing groups face to face for air supremacy throughout the country's central and northern regions.

More than 4,000 men and all available equipment and materiel were equally distributed between the so-called western air force, operating in the region between the Andes and meridian 64 west longitude, and the eastern air force, which operated from the latter to Mesopotamia.

To the south, the area of operations extended to parallel 31, which passes through the south of Santa Fe, Cordoba and San Luis Provinces. The operation was a completely new experience, because the outcome of war games, pitting two opposing groups against each other, was thus proven in the field.

It was a question of proving up to what point the air force can operate efficiently for attack and defense fom battlefront airfields, in other words, away from natural and well-known bases and facing the danger of an enemy attack. This implies the moving and making operational a complicated radar infrastructure, maintenance equpment and a communications infrastructure which must be operated by personnel which, in many cases, are lodged in field tents or antiaircraft shelters.

Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, Operations Commander Maj Gen Basilio Lami Dozo and Air Defense Commander Brig Gen Antonio Jose Crosetto made a field inspection of equipment, installations and of personnel training.

Daylight and nocturnal operations were carried out in which combat groups, or commandos, tried to infiltrate the lines of the enemy.

All types of planes were used, including those of the transport command for the movement of personnel and materiel. Perfectly camouflaged radar centers, backed up by expert observers, which gave the alert about the rival's incursions, could be observed in the jungles of that northeastern provinces. With chronometer in hand, Mirage interceptors on alert at the head of the runway took off in 20 seconds; from their special emplacements it took just over 2 minutes.

CONTRACT SIGNED IN TRUCK SALE DEAL WITH CUBA

PY160015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1102 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TELAM) -- The Ministry of Trade and Maritime Interests reported yesterday on a contract signed between Ford Motors and the Cuban Government, according to which Argentina will sell 300 trucks to that country for a total amount of $6.3 [million]. The contract also includes 15 percent in spare parts and special tools to be delivered during the first half of next year.

In addition to the Argentine company, contracts were also signed with Isusu, Nissan and Hino of Japan; Pegasso of Spain; and Berliet of France.

The press communique concludes by stating that there is the possibility in the near future of closing export deals for more trucks within a term estimated at 30 to 60 days.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY150233 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Tonight the Public Information Secretariat has issued a communique disclosing that Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero has been discharged from hospital.

The official communique points out that "after having completed his postoperative period and being in a good general state, today Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEA) has been discharged from the hospital in which he was interned on 2 October.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS -- Parana, 20 Oct, 81 (TELAM) -- Luis E. Garat, president of the National Meat Board, has announced that meat exports in 1981 will be about 470,000 tons. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 20 Oct 81 PY] -- (NA) -- Meat exports during the first 9 months of this year (January-September) totalled 348,700 tons, less than the 355,000 tons exported during the same period last year. Argentina's principal client was the Soviet Union, buying 110,500 tons, 28.8 percent of total meat exports. During 1980 the USSR bought from Argentina 131,300 tons of meat, 27.9 percent of the 469,000 tons exported last year. The EEC bought 48 percent less meat than during the same period last year from Argentina, buying only 50,800 tons, compared with the 96,700 tons it bought from Argentina during the first 9 months of last year. Brazil did not buy any Argentine meat this year, after purchasing 4,700 tons last year. Egypt bought 31,800 tons of meat during the period (7,500 tons last year) and Israel 14,900 tons (10,300 tons). [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Oct 81 p 9 PY]

FORMER JUSTICIALIST LEGISLATOR DIES -- Buenos Aires, 2 Oct 81 (TELAM) -- Former Justicialist legislator Paulino Niembro died this morning of a heart attack. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 2 Oct 81 PY]

NEW OIL WELL -- Buenos Aires, 5 Oct 81 (TELAM) -- The YPF (Governmental Oil Deposits) has announced that the drilling of the well Ara-X1 has been successfully accomplished, and that its yield is of 600,000 cubic meters of gas and 40 cubic meters of condensate per day. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1456 GMT 5 Oct 81 PY]

DETAILS OF VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S ARRIVAL, REACTION

PY150036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Today U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived at 1600 at Brasilia Air Base, thus fulfilling the first phase of his official visit to our country. He was met by Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, in his role as vice president of the republic, and by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. After the U.S. and Brazilian national athems were played, George Bush greeted authorities and employees of the U.S. Embassy and then read his greetings message to the Brazilian people.

Today George Bush was received at Planalto Palace by acting President Aureliano Chaves and tonight he will attend a dinner party in his honor at Itamaraty Palace.

Foreign Ministry on Bush Visit

PY160128 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro talked for 1 hour and 15 minutes with U.S. Vice President George Bush at Itamaraty this morning. They discussed several issues such as the situation in southern Africa and in Central America, while the conference to be held in Cancun, Mexico, was left aside. The meeting proved that the United States and Brazil have similar objectives regarding southern Africa and Central America, it was stated by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas. Other issues discussed at the meeting were the Middle East situation and disarmament.

In view of the interest in this meeting, and since they did not have the time to exchange ideas and information on the forthcoming Cancun Conference, Itamaraty and U.S. advisers tried to set a new meeting for the afternoon, but this became impossible due to the commitments made in advance by Bush. Saraiva Guerreiro's advisers held a meeting, however, with members of the U.S. vice president's delegation, and it is probable that during the dinner to be given by George Bush for Saraiva Guerreiro at the U.S. Embassy the two will again exchange ideas on subjects they could not discuss in the morning.

Pericas stated that as far as eastern Africa is concerned, both Brazil and the United States have their own views on the situation as well as different capabilities for influencing the development of events in that region. Brazil maintains smooth relations with African countries, while the United States does not.

Regarding Central America, it was verified that both Brazil and the United States want to see the conflict in El Salvador solved peacefully, although this does not prevent the existence of disagreements as far as methods and assessments of a given situation are concerned.

As an overall result of Bush's visit, Pericas stated that the issue of supply of (?services) and enriched uranium by the United States to refuel Angra I is a problem which is about to be solved.

This morning the U.S. vice president visited the National Congress for 2 hours. He was welcomed by Federal Senate President Jarbas Passarinho and by Deputy Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies. In the afternoon the vice president visited the Supreme Federal Court [STF], where he was welcomed by Minister Xavier de Alburquerque, president of the court. His visit to the STF was brief and informal. Bush expressed interest in the functioning of the Brazilian justice system and stated that he was very satisfied with his visit. On exchanging presents, the STF president received a crystal box from the U.S. Government with a symbol of the White House. Bush received an album with paintings by Brazilian artists.

Bush Visit, U.S. Policy Criticized

PY160228 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputies Walter Silva, representing the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party; Airton Soares of the Workers' Party; and J.G. de Araujo of the Brazilian Labor Party have expressed the position of their respective parties regarding the visit to our country of U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Walter Silva condemned the U.S. support for racial segregation in South Africa and for the invasion of Angola, the U.S. intervention in Caribbean countries and the regression in the policy of defense of human rights by the Reagan administration.

Airton Soares questioned the reasons behind Bush's visit. He said Itamaraty must be able to maintain its foreign policy in defense of the sovereignty of Third World countries and not be aligned to Reagan's foreign policy, which is favorable to an arms race and to a policy of interests which is more harmful to the poor countries than the petroleum crisis.

J.G. de Araujo feels that Reagan's policy is a threat to world peace and reactivates the U.S. interventionist policy in Latin America. He added that we do not know that George Bush's intentions were in quoting Kissinger and calling us an emerging power.

Representing the Social Democratic Party, Djalma Bessa stated that Bush's visit to Brazil is an elemental practice of diplomacy and that there is no reason to reject it because of possible economic or trade disagreements with the United States. The deputy leader of the government party added that Brazil today is a mature country, as can be seen by its independent foreign policy and by the fact that we have overcome the fear of foreign interference in our domestic affairs.

Further Deputies' Opinions

PY150038 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputy Luiz Cechinel [Worker's Party -- Santa Catarina] asserted that the presence of the U.S. vice president in Brazil is aimed at obtaining the support of our country for the U.S. interventionist policy in countries such as El Salvador where the U.S. military advisers are conducting a criminal war. On behalf of the Social Democratic Party, PDS, its Vice President Bonifacio de Andrade [PDS -- Minas Gerais] disagreed with Luiz Cechinel and asserted that the visit of the U.S. vice president to our country is a very good diplomatic gesture of one of the greatest nations of the world. Joel Lima [Popular Party -- Rio de Janeiro] referred to the Brazilian heart specialists' protest against President Figueiredo traveling to the United States to undergo heart surgery, and at the same time referred to the visit which U.S. Vice President Bush will make to Brazil, and asked President Aureliano Chaves not to allow this visit to affect the national interests.

TSE REJECTS PTB REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION

PY142244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- The Superior Electoral Court [TSE] yesterday unanimously rejected the request for definite registration of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] arguing that the party did not fulfill the minimum requirements demanded by the electoral legislation so that a party may function regularly.

On casting his vote, TSE spokesman Pedro Gordilho stated that since the PTB regional boards of Rio Grande do Norte and of Paraiba States were "excluded due to invalidity of their respective registrations," "we must recognize" that the party did not fulfill the requirements established by law, because with the exclusion of those two boards, the number of states where the party is organized dropped from 10 to 8, while the current legislation demands a minimum of 9.

Deputy Jorge Cury [PTB -- Rio de Janeiro] stated that the PTB will present a special appeal to the Supreme Federal Court "for damaging something that had been judged," because according to him, the regional electoral courts of Paraiba and Rio Grande do Norte States have accepted all the documents.

In a report which surprised all PTB members who were present at the occasion, TSE spokesman Gordilho quoted Professor Jose Alfredo de Oliveira who states in an article: "Parties which emerge artificially without meeting the desires of political groups, are only means to an end, artificial creations which can not survive the pressure of events."

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES CHAVES' HANDLING OF PRESIDENCY

PY141446 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 3

[C. C. column: "Aureliano Denies Duality of Government"]

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Aureliano Chaves impetuously called the reporter on the phone. He answered rumors circulating in congress about the existence of "parallel governments," rumors based on the fact that President Figueiredo -- though separated from the government for health reasons -- is receiving ministers, holding meetings with his closest aides and discussing with them political and administrative problems. Given the importance of arguments and also the importance of those who emphatically presented them, it is appropriate to mention them in one block and between quotation marks.

"There aren't two governments, but only one, that of President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, for whom I am substituting on a provisional basis. By my own decision, and to show that things are absolutely normal, I agreed to formally assume the presidency for a few days following the illness of President Figueiredo. I am tied to him by an absolute identity of views and by loyalty. He will reassume office the moment he wishes. What exists is the government of Figueiredo. I have an ethical obligation toward him and I will fulfill it totally, and never by imposition. I have never withdrawn from what I thought was my duty.

"I do not admit a division of authority. As acting president I will see to it that my authority prevails fully. I am not a man with half-way positions. The decision not to participate in the Cancun Conference was made exclusively by me, in my capacity as president of the republic, without the interference of any one. It was also my decision to recommend to all ministers that they go see the president, that they talk to him. None of the ministers went to Rio de Janeiro before telling me about it. They are ministers of the president, not mine. What they talk about is not my problem.

"The situation is absolutely calm. I get along perfectly with the president. No one has the right to speculate or to harbor speculations about "double government." They will never succeed in hatching intrigues between me and Figueiredo. This mind of malicious thinking must stop. They said at first that a civilian would not replace him. Time and facts have succeeded in defeating them. Now they are making up this kind of malicious story, which will also be defeated by time and the facts. They see crisis where there is normality; they are placing horns on donkey heads. I warn these idle politicians to mind their own business."

Chaves' attitude involves a number of things. First of all, that for the first time since the times of Castello Branco and Costa e Silva -- to remain within the revolutionary period -- a president of the republic, though on temporary duty, sees fit to go beyond the palace walls to explain to the press the reports he disagrees with.

Instead of receiving the news through the intermediate channels, and instead of becoming only exasperated or regretful, Chaves takes the initiative to explain his position and to support it directly.

We must also point out once again what has been said for a long time here: Chaves had a feeling of absolute loyalty toward Figueiredo, a concern to be on his side and about whether to substitute for him, as now, or to advise him with an open and frank opinion from the moment he became his running mate.

It is also important to stress the idea of the acting president, in light of his emergency mission: The government is not his,and the ministers are not his either, but rather General Figueiredo's. In his post, however, the role he is playing, which he does not want to give up -- that of acting president -- is his. In practice his actions, based on the strategy and guidelines set by the president, are also his. He does not divide them.

The problem which Aureliano Chaves' explanation to the reporter created is not over, because more important than discussing whether there are two parallel governments -- they do not exist -- is the verification of ministers hastening to take issue, render accounts or involve General Figueiredo in subjects from which he should be spared for 1 or 2 months. The question is: Why do it if they shouldn't do it? Cordial visits and visits of friendship to the sick president, fine. But reports, including on trips made abroad, or on projects under discussion in congress, what for?

GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY132319 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 20

[Text] In response to the latest criticisms of the Brazilian nuclear program, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals -- who participated in the 25th anniversary celebrations of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] -- stated that "the nuclear program will firmly follow its course, because energy is power, is force; and the transfer of technology is also an instrument of force." According to the minister, the government is aware of the domestic economic difficulties, such as inflation and the balance of payments, but will guarantee the investments in the program to "guarantee the national sovereignty."

Cals stated that the program "will firmly follow its course due to the quality and patriotism of those who are members of the program. He also discussed the negotiations underway with Italy so that the country may adopt the technology of fast breeder reactors -- which burn plutonium to generate energy. According to him, 40 percent of the reactor is being developed in Italy. The minister decided not to reveal whether the agreement with Italy will be similar to that which Brazil signed with the FRG for the purchase of eight plants.

First we are going to follow the development of technology and train our personnel for 3 years. Then the government will think in the terms of the agreement. On telling reporters to ask Nuclebras President Paulo Nogueira Batista about the price variations per installed kW of the FRG nuclear plants, Cals justified the difference with the increase of interest during the construction of the nuclear plants. He feels, however, that prices will become uniform during the course of development of the program.

Nogueira Batista, who was present at the celebration, declined to comment on the variation of prices. The first, at $2,070 per installed kW, was estimated by the Nuclebras president himself. But the day before yesterday, in Brasilia, Nogueira Batista stated through an official note, that the cost now is $2,110 per kW. He also declined to comment on the prevision for the increase in interest during the construction of the plants from 38 percent to 42 percent. He did not mention how he will try to get foreign loans at a 10-percent interest rate when the market has fixed interests between 15 and 20 percent.

Speaking on the development of nuclear technology in Brazil, CNEN President Hervasio de Carvalho stated that "not even the Soviet Union has the advanced technology developed by Brazil, and which has been unnoticed by the average person."

PINOCHET ON TRAIN ATTACK, SADAT, ARGENTINE POLICE

PY091926 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] President Pinochet has asserted that terrorism is under control in the country but that it has not been stamped out. He made this statement at the closing ceremony of the week commemorating the anniversary of the National Kindergarten Commission.

Regarding the attack on and burning of a passenger train at Quilpue by a group of terrorists last night, the president said: It is evidence of what I have said so often, terrorism is under control in this country, but it has not been stamped out.

Regarding the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, the president said that this was yet another proof of what this government has repeated so many times: The world is violently shaken by those who wish to take possession of it through terror, panic and creating disorder in order to then take advantage of those circumstances to form totalitarian governments, such as those ruling behind the iron curtain.

When asked about the entry of two Argentine policemen into Chilean territory in the south, the president said this was an isolated case and that we behaved according to our rules of conduct in such cases.

COPPER COUNCIL ACCEPTS CHILEAN PROPOSAL

PY141933 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Oct 81 pp C 1-C 2

[Excerpts] The 17th ministers conference of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) unanimously accepted the proposals made by Chilean representative Jose Pinera in Paris yesterday. The information was released by Ruben Schindler, executive vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, during a telephone conversation with EL MERCURIO last night. The proposal made by the mining minister -- fully supported by the CIPEC members -- calls for a struggle against the protectionist policies which the developed countries are implementing on copper semimanufactured products, reducing custom duties on raw materials only.

General Schindler said: "This is one of the good CIPEC meetings because despite the fact that copper is at one of its lowest prices in history, the CIPEC members recognized that the sale of this product is being carried out in the best possible manner."

Regarding Jose Pinera's second proposal to study the possibility of participating in the metal market to cover abrupt price fluctuations, the delegates of the meeting recommended that the producing companies carry out the study. They will then deliver the results to the CIPEC. The president of the Chilean Copper Commission said: "In general we have introduced in this organiztion the concept of effective protection in view of the abrupt price fluctuations." He added that during the meeting that concludes with a press conference today, a decision was made to give all country members starting on 1 January a benefit that right now only benefits Chile: This is a special price system or a special position in the metal market for primary copper.

PRC DELEGATION MEETS WITH MINING EXECUTIVES

PY100207 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The PRC wants to sell Chile microelectronic controls, equipment, and machinery for copper production. This is the result of meetings held here today between a PRC Government delegation and executives of CODELCO [Copper Corporation] and ENDESA [National Electric Power Corporation].

The PRC delegation is headed by the Machine Building Vice Minister [name indistinct]. He noted that the PRC wishes to increase trade with Chile, and particularly with CODELCO. They offered the supply of equipment and machinery to the CODELCO acting director. They are also interested in articles that can be purchased from Chile. They are moreover, interested in obtaining more details on the national copper production process.

CODELCO invited the delegation to visit the Andina copper mines and to hold meetings with CODELCO technicians during which they will discuss issues of mutual interest.

The PRC delegation also met with ENDESA President (Mario Centena) and offered the supply of minicontrol and electronic equipment. An ENDESA source reported that they discussed the possibility of holding preliminary meetings in this regard.

EL MERCURIO ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY130303 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Oct 81 p A 3

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] Relations between our country and the United States have entered into a phase of normality after having passed through periods of tension. This can be appreciated as much from the statements of the governmental authorities of the two nations as from the reciprocal visits that high officials have made, the resumption of joint defensive training activities and other manifestations which correspond to a similar spirit of understanding. Economic, trade and business ties have also assumed a new rhythm during this phase.

However, as of this date the U.S. Government has adopted few specific measures in order to overcome the numerous sources of friction that originated under the administration of President Carter. Some restrictions which had affected the operations of the Import and Export Bank -- which mainly harmed Chilean exporters -- have been lifted; its attitude in international financial organizations has been modified as part of a general policy and other such steps have been taken. Nevertheless, many important obstacles still remain.

The greatest concern of the United States lies in areas related to hemispheric security, which form part of a new policy designed to contain Soviet expansion throughout the world, and which entails the appreciation of and search for allies who can contribute to this goal. It is within this perspective that the relations with our country are conceived, as can be seen in the main definitions of the policy which have been published in this respect.

For its part, our current foreign policy has coincided with this objective and has shown its disposition to broaden cooperation. Various statements show the government's desire to help in the hemispheric defense and to participate in consultations in that respect. The interest in cooperation with Central America and other expressions of our foreign policy also are connected with these ideas. Such expressions are well received by the U.S. Government, which thus finds certain forms of regional support for its policy and global strategy.

Despite the merits which this concept might have, it also causes certain difficulties from the point of view of the reciprocal advantageousness which should exist in a political relationship of this nature. Of course, it would seem that starting from the fact that our country necessarily is an unconditional ally -- due probably to the fact that it has adopted a solidly anti-Marxist position and opposes Soviet hegemony -- this could develop into a lack of consideration for the problems that are important to Chile in its relations with the United States.

Only thus [as published] can the interests of one or the other side be satisfied and one-sided ties be avoided, which in the end, would not contribute to strengthening the understanding which is being sought. Furthermore, this is the rule which the major countries of our region follow in their relations with the United States. Also, Argentina, which had encountered similar difficulties in dealing with the U.S. Government, has begun to progress rapidly with this feeling of reciprocal advantage.

One can have confidence that the obstacles which still exist between the United States and Chile will be removed in the near future and that, likewise, the necessary attention will be given to the matters of priority interest to our country in the context of diplomatic relations. Chile's interests also have their own configuration.

COURT RULES AGAINST RETURN OF POLITICAL ACTIVIST

PY072042 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p C 3

[Excerpt] The Chilean Supreme Court has confirmed, by four votes against one, the decision to prohibit the return to Chile of Maria Alicia Herrera Ferreira, 24, who has been described by the Interior Ministry as "an activist and disseminator of doctrines and political parties currently banned by the nation's constitution."

The Supreme Court thus confirmed a prior resolution of the Santiago Court of Appeals which rejected a plea for court protection submitted on behalf of the woman in question.

The report which the Interior Ministry conveyed to the Supreme Court stated that "the decision to prohibit the entry of the person on whose behalf the plea has been submitted -- as stated in decrees No 93, dated 7 March 1980; and No 2874, dated 11 March 1981 -- has been made on the grounds that this person is a threat to the nation's domestic peace."

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS -- The executive branch has made the following appointments in the army: Gen Julio Canessa Robert, current army chief of staff, as deputy commander of the army; Gen Enrique Morel Donoso as army chief of staff; Gen Sergio Covarrubias as vice minister of foreign relations; Gen Rigoberto Rubio Ramierez, current chief of the Chilean military mission in Washington, as army inspector general; and Gen (Fernet San Martin), current commander of the 1st Army Division, as chief of the Chilean military mission in Washington. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81 PY]

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR -- Jorge Carlos Ribeiro, the newly appointed Brazilian ambassador to Chile, today represented his credentials to President Augusto Pinochet. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0003 GMT 9 Oct 81 PY]

RESIGNATION OF PROCHILE CHAIRMAN -- Guillermo Lunecke, chairman of PROCHILE (Institute for Export Promotion), has submitted his resignation. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 0 3 PY]

FOREIGN LOANS, RESERVES -- The Chilean Central Bank has reported that during the first 9 months of this year foreign loans reached $3,248,000,000 of which $2,314,000,000 were contracted by private banks, $902 million by private companies and only $32 million by the government. During the same period the Central Bank's international reserves were $4,064,000,000 and the balance of payments showed a surplus of $214 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81 PY]

CARABINEROS DIRECTOR TO SOUTH AFRICA -- Gen Cesar Mendoza Duran, carabineros director and member of the junta, has left for South Africa at the invitation of the South African police secretary general. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81 PY]

EL SALVADOR

COL GUTIERREZ GIVES ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

PA160240 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Speech by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary junta of the government and commander in chief of the armed forces, on the second anniversary of the Salvadoran revolution; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] These past 2 years have been the most difficult in our history, but also the most decisive. Both the government and the armed forces have accepted their responsibility without hesitation or [word indistinct]. At no time have we thought that this was a passing crisis or a phenomenon of violence created by the usual agitators. Neither have we ever believed that resorting to force or to mere public-order measures were all that was needed to solve this problem.

Of course, the measures adopted could not be unanimously accepted. Opposition from those economically and politically affected was inevitable. For some, these measures meant the loss of ancestral privileges and the crumbling of a world that belonged to the past. For others, the measures meant the loss of banners which justified violence and the establishment of a regime that contradicted our people's democratic vocation.

For the great majority of Salvadorans, however, these measures have meant the realization of desires which had long been frustrated. They have also represented the response most in accordance with aspirations insistently expressed over the past few years. It is surprising how the Salvadoran people have clearly surpassed their alleged leaders of the extreme left and right in understanding the present moment. At no time have they allowed themselves to be swayed by the treacherous campaigns launched to discredit the reforms and destabilize the government.

The people's response in favor of the process has been expressed in many varied ways, not only today, but from the very beginning. Only the most obdurate refuse to accept this reality. The people have refused to be incited to insurrection. They have effectively collaborated by informing about subversive activities. They have resisted the onslaughts of violence. Through their tenacious efforts in their daily work, they have enabled our country to maintain its normal pace.

We have set in motion a process which will lead us to a new society, different from the previous one. In it, the essential factor will be work and the people's participation. This civic festival here is an authentic demonstration of that participation. Together -- people, government and armed forces -- we (?were) building a new country in all aspects. One of our main concerns is the promotion of a culture born from among the people. This morning we can optimistically observe the huge potential resources we have.

The Electoral Process

We can also announce with satisfaction that we are moving closer to that peace for which we have fought so hard. At this point, the electoral process has become sufficiently dynamic that we can assert that the proposal made on 15 September constitutes a viable solution. We now have six legally registered political parties. Three additional organizations have requested registration at the Central Electoral Council. This shows us the enormous interest that exists among the various sectors in endorsing that proposal before the world and in confirming the desire of the immense majority of Salvadorans to contribute patriotically to a political solution.

Early this morning, terrorists dynamited the San Marcos Lempa suspension bridge, which we know as Oro Bridge. They damaged the structure.

This criminal action is aimed against the Salvadoran people, for in destroying the bridge, they hinder the traffic of both vehicles and individuals; they force costs up and hinder the transport of agricultural and industrial products and they affect the needs of the most humble, who are left isolated -- not to mention the damage caused to the national economy.

These are acts of treason committed against the people. They must have surely been carried out by foreign saboteurs, who care nothing about the people's suffering, for they are the only ones affected. We are sure that Radio Havana, Radio Moscow, Radio Sandino and the other clandestine stations will be joking about these inauspicious actions, which the Salvadoran people have repudiated and continue to repudiate this morning with this rally.

It is hard for our suffering people and for the government to act as pacifists in the face of these terrorist actions which, accompanied by all kinds of assassinations, are promoted by those who choose violence as the only path to achieving the goal of placing the country in the hands of Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism. This is not the last terrorist action that our people will endure. However, the firm determination and the unity of all will enable us to resist, [word indistinct] and defeat the traitors who, from luxurious hotels abroad order the mercenaries to carry out terrorist actions and to bring death and destruction. In spite of all this, we are firmly convinced about the search for peace.

Announcement About Peace Measures

As evidence of the revolutionary junta of the government's decision to stimulate a climate of peace, security and confidence in connection with the electoral process, I am pleased to announce, first of all, that as of today the curfew has been left without effect. [applause] As we all know, this measure was adopted in the wake of the final offensive as a means of defense in the face of the terrorist threat. Although this threat has not completely disappeared, popular repudiation has been so evident that the attacks have been interpreted as a sign of weakness and as a desperate attitude in the face of a lost cause. I must warn that the suspension of this measure in no way means that the armed forces will be neglecting their responsibilities toward the community. [applause]

On the contrary, we will continue with our usual vigilance tasks and tasks of protection of the civilian population at all hours and in all placed.

The second decision that I am pleased to announce is that once again the revolutionary government is offering to those who insist on violence the possibility of benefitting from an amnesty. [applause] Thus, while the top Revolutionary Democratic Front spokesman threatens us, from his comfortable position as a permanent guest in luxurious hotels, with the possibility of war unless we heed his unacceptable proposals, we offer to those who struggle and die in the mountains while suffering all kinds of deprivations, the possibility of reintegrating themselves to a peaceful life. In this manner they can leave behind the deception to which they have been subjected in order to participate in the revolutionary process which the popular sectors are increasingly joining.

In due time we will announce the conditions of this offer, which will be implemented in such a way as to provide the best results regarding who (?can) benefit from it.

Final Appeal

Once again we reaffirm our peaceful purposes toward all countries, our proverbial Central Americanist vocation and the respect we have always shown for the principles of international coexistence. We demand respect for the Salvadoran people's self-determination and for our sovereignty, since these constitute basic elements of national dignity, (?whose prevalence we are always willing to defend).

My recognition goes to the Salvadoran people. Just as on 15 September, they gathered in this national stadium and in all of the country's major cities to express their tribute to our forefathers and their rejection of the attempts to intervene in our affairs, they have again gathered today to express their unity on behalf of peace, democracy and the revolutionary process we are engaged in.

As commander in chief of our glorious armed institution, I feel deeply honored to reaffirm our commitment of honor to fight until sacrifice in order to build a better fatherland for all Salvadorans. I urge all citizens to give their best so that next year's election constitutes the magnificent lesson of civics which the president of the revolutionary junta of the government has promised the world. Thank you very much. [applause]

MILITARY ATTACHE IN MEXICO IMPLICATED IN MURDERS

PA160308 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The military attache of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, Capt (Victor Hugo Vega Valencia), has been accused of having been involved in the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador, and of having close ties with paramilitary gangs serving the Salvadoran regime.

This denunciation, by the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador, also implicates (Vega Valencia) in the massacre of members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] Directorate in March and November 1980.

Capt (Vega Valencia) is also accused of having personally arrested and tortured a priest in Osicala and of being responsible for a military operation launched in 1979 against the Salvadoran Archbishopric retreat.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERS WITH CCE

PA152231 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Oct 81 pp 3, 47

[Excerpt] The new Democratic Action Party registered yesterday at the Central Electoral Council [CCE] to participate in the March 1982 elections for a constitutent assembly.

The representatives of this party submitted to CCE Secretary Nicolas Menjivar the registration request, the party's charter and 20 books with the 3,000 signatures that are required to form a political party.

Dr Rene Fortin Magana submitted the documents on behalf of the Democratic Action Party.

"The ideology of the Democratic Action Party is to look for the middle class, workers and peasants. It is a new historic alternative in the face of the various positions that are being presented. We don't plan to return to the past," party spokesmen said.

After submitting the required documents, the representatives of the Democratic Action Party met with CCE President Jorge Bustamante. He said that a forum will be held at the council on 16 October with the participation of all the political parties which exist in the country so that they can make known their suggestions, observations and objections to the drafts of the electoral law and the temporary law on the establishment and registration of political parties.

He added that after the forum the CCE will send those suggestions and observations to the government junta so that the junta may consider them before those laws are approved.

FMLN'S ANA GUADALUPE SPEAKS ON SOLIDARITY

PA132021 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Interview, presumably over radiotelephone, with FMLN Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez; no date or place given]

[Text] [Question] Companera Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, our first question deals with the maneuver of Napoleon Duarte, who tried to divide the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] by inviting the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] to participate in the election farce of 1982. What was the answer of Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo, as president of the MNR, to this maneuver of the dictatorship? Over.

[Answer] Dr Guillermo Ungo, as president of the FDR, but also as secretary general of the MNR, told Duarte that to speak of elections in the country at this moment would mean to ignore the armed conflict taking place. He said that he does not even want to discuss participation or nonparticipation in an elections process (?that) should not take place and that if it does take place, the people would not be able to express their will through their votes. Companero Ungo said he does not see any sense in answering whether or not he will participate in the elections of March 1982 as long as the junta does not take steps showing that there is a true disposition at finding a solution to the situation in the country.

Dr Ungo said that under certain conditions a party could participate in elections, but in El Salvador this is not possible because the repression [words indistinct] beheaded bodies have appeared and this provoked terror [words indistinct] to speak of elections [words indistinct] repression and genocide.

[Question] Companera Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, we sould like to know how the struggle of the Salvadoran people, our liberation war, is seen by the people of the world? Over.

[Answer] I can tell you (?that) not only in Central America and Latin America, but throughout the world, the subject of El Salvador is one of the most important international topics, because the United States committed the error of making us larger and of giving us another dimension, the dimension of the East-West conflict. [Words indistinct] a definition on the zone of influence of the United States and the Soviet Union. This has generated much expectation and much interest in how the situation is being solved. Since the French-Mexican declaration, activities of solidarity and decisions by the people to support the Salvadoran people have increased throughout the world.

[Question] Commander, our people are aware of the efforts that the Political and Diplomatic Commission of the FDR and the FMLN is making to make the struggle of our people known to all the people of the world. We know that you have traveled throughout the world, have met with presidents, have met with parliaments, political parties, labor unions -- in other words, you have maintained intense activity on the very important front of diplomatic struggle. What has been the result of the work of the political and diplomatic commission? Over.

[Answer] The result has been [words indistinct] the situation in El Salvador by many countries. In the past few weeks of September and in October, that highest organization, the United Nations [words indistinct] foreign ministers have adhered to the French-Medican communique. This is the case of Ireland, the case of [words indistinct]. This means that even at the United Nations there have been positions of adherence to the French-Mexican communique.

In the past 4 weeks, these positions have presented a favorable situation that leads to understanding of our struggle. First, at the IPU meeting held in Havana, the final resolution referred in an extraordinarily positive manner to the Salvadoran cause, and favorably commented on the French-Mexican communique; makes demands on the United States; and contains a statement of solidarity with the FDR-FMLN.

At the Socialist International meeting held in Paris, the resolutions on El Salvador were combative and [words indistinct] especially the United States, for aiding [words indistinct].

Later there was a declaration from the Human Rights Subcommittee in Geneva which also commented against the elections. There has been also a communique issued by the European Parliament. Despite the fact that the parliament includes members of the liberal Social Democracy and the Christian Democratic Parties, the communique was fairly favorable.

This shows an advance, because it shows many Christian Democrats have had to accept many criticisms of the junta. It is good to recall that all this activity at the international level should bear fruit at the voting in the U.S. Senate. That is [words indistinct] the influence that these international activities have on the U.S. Senate, in the Foreign Aid Subcommittee [words indistinct] to the military aid that the United States is giving the junta, should ponder on the results: first, of the pressure from U.S. voters; and second, of being questioned by the world because of U.S. support and aid to the junta.

The international activities being carried out are aimed at harvesting the fruits of [words indistinct]. We think that with the reading of our peace proposal at the United Nations, this proposal will help keep a favorable and positive disposition toward us at the international level, because we have really shown that we do have the will to search for a peaceful solution, especially because we think that the stability of the region depends on solving the crisis in El Salvador, since the Central American region cannot be restabilized without a real, effective and popular solution to the crisis in the country.

We are not interested in having the conflict go beyond our borders. In this regard, our position against clashing with the Honduran Army is known. We also maintain the position of demanding neutrality from that army. We want to keep our conflict from turning into a regional conflict that would be used by the North Americans to intervene, with the pretext of looking for stabilization of the area.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

FMLN Reports Army Withdrawal

PA152020 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Now we have a report from Chalatenango. The junta's operation against our forces in Chalatenango failed. The forces of the Christian Democratic-military junta withdrew from Chalatenango after the FMLN forces managed to break the encirclement while actions in other war fronts intensified. Last Saturday the genocidal forces began to withdraw from the areas of combat after being defeated by FMLN forces. Press reports indicate that FMLN guerrillas accompanied by the civilian population managed to break the encirclement of the army.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran defense minister falsely stated that the operation had been a success and that many casualties had been inflicted on the guerrillas while the army had sustained only a few. It is believed that the army's information, according to foreign correspondents, never responds to reality, because no newsman has been allowed to enter the zone or see the bodies of the guerrillas Garcia said were slain. What the foreign newsmen in Chalatenango were able to see was constant helicopter movement carrying dead and wounded on the army side. An inhabitant of this township said yesterday that as of noon, the army had made 12 flights carrying dead and wounded.

Attack on Santa Ana Garrisons

PA150417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrilla groups last night attacked three garrisons in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. No casualties were reported, military sources announced today.

According to the military spokesmen, the Salvadoran Armed Forces repelled the extremists' attacks. This led to a heavy shootout that lasted approximately 1 hour.

The spokesmen added that the garrisons attacked were the 2d Artillery Brigade, the National Guard's headquarters and the National Police headquarters.

Meanwhile, leftists wearing olive-green uniforms tried to blow up the Oro Bridge, the biggest in El Salvador, which spans the Lempa River, in Usulutan Department, in the east.

According to official sources, an army patrol guarding the area in coordination with the bridge's security posts prevented this extremist action.

The sources added that the guerrillas clashed with the troops for about 2 hours, but that neither side sustained any casualties.

Oro Bridge Blown Up

PA151656 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador [no date] (AFP) -- The Oro Bridge, the country's largest bridge, which unites western and eastern El Salvador across the Lempa River, was blown up last night by FMLN guerrillas, it was confirmed in San Salvador today.

A few minutes before the start of the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces' ceremony commemorating the second anniversary of the overthrow of Gen Humberto Romero, Adolfo Rey Prendes, mayor of San Salvador, confirmed to AFP a report which had been circulating since early morning.

The exact extent of damage to the bridge is not yet known. The bridge is located on the Pan-American Highway, a strategic route for domestic and Central American transportation.

Guazapa Claimed 'Consolidating'

PA151720 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Guazapa, free territory, 30 km from San Salvador -- After having defeated seven large offensives by the dictatorship, Guazapa is consolidating popular power; it is conducting a literacy campaign; improving its communications, explosives shops and military schools; strengthening its popular army; and increasing production, in this territory fertilized by the blood of our heroes and martyrs. It is thus consolidating popular power, said Commander (Misael Gallardo), whom we will interview in future transmissions.

GUATEMALA

ARMY CHIEF SAYS CASTRO TRIED TO UNITE GUERRILLAS

PA091900 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro ordered the four principal guerrilla organizations in Guatemala to unite, but lost contact with them after many subversive redoubts were dismantled by the security forces, Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia announced today.

He said that Castro had planned to send a commander to unite the Guatemalan guerrillas, but refrained from doing so after the subversive ranks were destroyed following the dismantling of the redoubts.

However, the government believes that if, despite this, the guerrillas plan to implement the so-called final offensive recently disclosed by Jesuit priest Luis Pellecer, it will be an opportunity to wipe them out, Gen Benedictor Lucas Garcia added.

The army chief of staff announced that the guerrilla troops have been reduced by 20 to 30 percent by a wave of desertions that have occurred mostly in Quezaltenango, Huehuetenango and El Quiche.

He added that there are approximately 200 guerrilla combatants and some 400 collaborators who are not armed in El Peten. Gen Benedicto Lucas estimated that the so-called Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] is the strongest branch of organized subversion and that they have a potential for some 1,200 combatants. The EGP has many members of the Peasant Unity Committee among its collaborators, Lucas Garcia said. He noted that this committee has some 35,000 members, although not all of them are willing to cooperate with the committee.

The army estimates that the guerrillas have approximately 10,000 weapons of various types and calibers, Gen Benedictor Lucas Garcia stated. General Lucas said that up until a few months ago the arms for the guerrillas in the western part of the country came from the capital, but that this supply was destroyed as a result of the dismantling of the redoubts.

The army chief of staff said that, nevertheless, they have detected many arms being sent for subversion in Guatemala from Nicaragua and Cuba through Mexico. Lucas Garcia noted that Mexico is an open border for the guerrillas and that the same role of supply is being played from there.

Arms enter from the two borders, as well as armed people to fight the Guatemalan Army, the ranking military officer asserted. Lucas Garcia said that many of the arms received by the subversives are from Vietnam, where they were seized by the Viet Cong from U.S. troops during the war. An inspection of the equipment has confirmed this, the military officer added.

Finally, the army chief of staff said that in his opinion the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran troops should unite to prevent communism's access to Central America.

ARMY PREPARED FOR SUBVERSIVES' 'FINAL OFFENSIVE'

PA130154 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The national army is prepared to meet effectively any attempt at a so-called "final offensive" by the subversive groups operating in the country, Defense Minister Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday.

The ranking military chief referred to information revealed by Jesuit priest Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena who said "the EGP [Poor People's Guerrilla Army], with a force of 8,000 men, intends to assume power late this year or early in 1982."

General Mendoza said the armed forces are capable of smashing any move for a final advance on the part of the subversives. We can assure you, he noted, that the minute they show their face and try to fight in the open, they will suffer their defeat.

The guerrillas always operate clandestinely and through ambushes. They often claim to have a large force or to have killed a large number of people, but say these things merely to impress their supporters.

In Guatemala we all know each other. Nobody believes the subversives. The people know, however, that uncertainty, fear and terrorist violence have all been brought to the country by the agents of international Marxism.

The people also know that the present government is engaged in many development projects that will benefit all sectors. That is why they will not allow themselves to be fooled by subversive criminals.

The army and the government will continue firmly united with "the single purpose" of assuring peace, tranquillity and freedom for all Guatemalans.

General Mendoza said in another part of his statement that perhaps the rebel groups would try a "final offensive" with the support of the isolated groups recently dismantled in the capital. They supported the subversives in their objectives, but they failed in their task. In any event, we are prepared to face them anytime.

Asked if he had any comment to make on the charges made by Jesuit priest Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena, former EGP member, the defense minister replied the information revealed should be cause for concern, but before advancing an opinion, it is necessary to analyze it calmly and carefully.

FATHER PELLECER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH EGP

PA110404 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Guatemala, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Jesuit priest Luis Eduardo Pellecer decided "to stay in Guatemala and collaborate with the government and to begin an offensive for peace," according to a statement which the priest gave today to foreign correspondents.

Pellecer, who recently accused the Catholic Church and particularly some religious orders complicity with the leftist guerrillas, added that "this is ideal for me because it permits me to redeem myself before the people." Furthermore, he added that "we have been talking with various government ministers specifically in the area of education."

Last week Pellecer Faena was presented to the press after having been missing for 122 days. The press had previously said that Pellecer had possibly been kidnapped, which the priest denied. He said that he had "feigned kidnapping in order to be able to leave the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) to which he had belonged for 17 months." [quotation marks as received]

Today Pellecer again asserted that the reports of his kidnapping were very confused. It was said that one person had died in the case. Pellecer said that the confusion was due to the fact that the reports "came from third parties" and therefore "the reports are not to be trusted."

Regarding his intention to leave the country, he said that his absence would be "temporary" and that he would leave in the next few days. He described his planned absence as a "vacation" and said that afterward he will return to the country to carry out the work which he proposed, denouncing the facts that in his opinion, are produced by deviations in the church, particularly among some clergy.

He also gave three reasons for having abandoned the guerrilla EGP. "The first," he said, "was that they began to pressure me to take a more active role within the group and to take up arms which went against my moral principles.

"The second reason," he added, "was my ability to convince. I recruited 16 or 17 young people for the EGP, but in view of the pressure to which I was subjected, I refused to continue deceiving more people because I knew that I would lead them into military militancy.

"The third reason," he noted, "was that I became aware that the democratic institutions were indeed the viable method for resolving the country's problems. Therefore, I decided to turn myself in to the security forces."

Regarding the four guerrilla groups that exist in Guatemala, Father Pellecer said that "ideological and basic differences exist among them." He did note that the EGP is the most important of the guerrilla groups.

He again confirmed that the military and economic aid which the guerrilla groups receive "comes from socialist countries." He didn't say which socialist countries because he "doesn't know exactly."

Regarding the differences among the rebel groups which formed a "grand alliance" some months ago, Father Pellecer said that "the EGP is aware of the need to rely on the support of the masses before taking power while the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) believes that it is more important to take power militarily and then integrate the masses."

Regarding the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), he said that the PGT works through members who are abroad and FAR "is very unimportant" in the military sense.

Finally, he indicated that after his revelations, there could be a confrontation between the church and the state. Therefore, he added, "I call upon the ecclesiastical authorities to be humble and to acknowledge their faults in order to mend their ways."

Father Pellecer's charges continue to cause various types of reaction from all the country's sectors. His charges have become a required subject on all editorial pages and in all social gatherings. Meanwhile, the government continues an "in-depth" investigation of the Catholic secondary schools and has announced that several nuns of the Sacred Family Order will no longer be permitted to teach in Guatemala.

To Travel to Argentina

PA110406 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala Jesuit priest Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena, who deserted the leftist Poor People's Guerrilla Army and surrendered to the government, is going to travel to Argentina in the next few days.

In a statement to the press today Pellecer said that he is going to live in South America, where he is going to launch an "offensive for peace."

EGP Confirms Priest's Actions

PA122016 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has confirmed that Jesuit priest Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena participated in subversive activities before turning himself in to the government late last month. The EGP states in a communique that Pellecer Faena collaborated with the organization beginning late last year, but was never a leader or a member of the group.

Meanwhile, the statements which the former Jesuit guerrilla made in Guatemala on 30 September were broadcast twice in El Salvador over a domestic radio network at the instigation of the Salvadoran Army.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Mine Kills 1, Injures 11

PA121459 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Police sources announced today that a girl was killed and 11 other people injured when a bomb was thrown at [as received] a tour bus in Guatemala.

The incident occurred at km 109 of the road to Solola, when some 40 people, all of them state officials or relatives of state officials, were heading for a recreation center in Panajuchel, where they were planning to spend the weekend.

The dead girl, Maritza Alvarez Morales, was 9 years old. Five of the 11 persons injured were children between the ages of 12 and 13.

According to police, the explosive, the type of contact bomb called a Claymore mine, was touched by one of the vehicle's wheels. This caused an explosion on that side of the vehicle.

Immediately after being notified, the army began a search through the mountains, which lasted several hours. So far, the search has been unsuccessful.

Explosions Cause Extensive Damage

PA121821 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1225 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The extent of the damage caused by terrorist attacks on Saturday in this capital has not yet been established. Official sources reported that no estimate has yet been made of the extensive damage caused by terrorists in four sectors of the capital Saturday night with powerful bomb explosions at 1st St and 2nd Ave in zone 10, at 6th St between 4th and 5th Ave in zone 1, at La Reforma Ave and 6th St in zone 10, and at 9th St between 7th and 8th Ave in zone 8. Preliminary figures, however, point to the possibility that the damage could reach 2 million quetzales.

The destruction of six automobiles and a residence alone add up to over 40,000 quetzales, according to police sources. An explosion also damaged six houses near the Honor Guard headquarters, with five additional vehicles slightly damaged, sources added.

Another powerful bomb placed in a parked automobile in front of the residence of Dr Adolfo Castanedas, at No 15 A Ave in zone 13, destroyed the vehicle and caused extensive damage to the residence, according to the authorities.

The authorities also confirmed the machinegunning of police gate No 3, located on the highway to the Pacific in Villalobos jurisdiction. The attack, however, was promptly repelled by the guards, who forced the assailants to flee. Only slight damage was reported at the installation.

Increased Paramilitary Activity

PA141705 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] According to Guatemala City reports, 22 persons were shot to death in Guatemala in the past 24 hours. The reports note that 13 peasants were killed in the northern department of Quiche and that 9 others were found dead in Peten, a department bordering on Mexico.

The paramilitary bands ravaging the country have recently increased their criminal actions and, with these 2 massacres, they are now responsible for the death of more than 100 persons since the end of last month.

CANDIDATE GUEVARA OUTLINES POLITICAL PLATFORM

PA142322 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce in the Los Lagos Room of El Camino Real Hotel, Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, presidential candidate of the Popular Democratic Front [FDP], yesterday offered his total support to the private business sector and to the development of free enterprise.

The Chamer of Commerce has been inviting all the presidential candidates to speak in order for its members to learn of the projects they would carry out if elected.

These speeches have been delivered during luncheon meetings sponsored by the chamber. Last week Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, the candidate of the Nationalist Authentic Central Federation [CAN], was presented and yesterday FDP candidate Gen Angel Anibal Guevara was the guest speaker.

Guevara first spoke on the problem of violence which Guatemala is facing, particularly the terrorist actions of the subversive groups in the service of international communism.

He said that the guerrillas were responsible for the money drain, and that it is advisable and necessary for the businessmen to remain confident and steadfast in order not to fall into their subversive game.

He said that any businessman who stops investing out of fear and withdraws his money to deposit it in banks abroad is playing into their hands. Anyone who closes his factory or other business to leave Guatemala is also playing into their hands, he added.

Under these circumstances, unemployment increases, and often heads of households, desperate for food for their families, will fall into common crime or to subversion, Guevara said.

If I should win the elections, he added, I will give total support to private enterprise so that businessmen will have confidence and continue to invest in the country as they have been doing up to now.

HONDURAS

COSTA RICAN PAPER REPORTS SUBVERSIVE PLOT

PA140414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA revealed in today's edition a "confidential report received from Tegucigalpa" concerning subversive activities planned to disturb the 29 November elections in Honduras.

According to the newspaper story, the main plot is to send a small guerrilla group into Honduras from the mountain region bordering with El Salvador, possibly through ("Los Potoros.")

According to the newspaper's version, the group is to conduct "commando" type operations in San Juan, San Antonio del Norte and in an area north of Goascoran; and it is to coordinate with a terrorist squad that will operate in Tegucigalpa beginning on 6 November to create tension.

The operation, reported by the Costa Rican newspaper is supported by Havana and it is believed that it is to receive the arms that have remained hidden in secret places in Costa Rica since December 1979 for that purpose.

The newspaper stresses that "a Honduran intelligence spokesman" said that "the Government of Costa Rica, at a certain level, has been requested to keep a special watch on the airfields in the northern part of the country."

In reporting this subversive plan, LA REPUBLICA confirms that it has called the Honduran authorities' attention to the number of times the name Fernando Pascual Comas Perez has been mentioned in secret reports as having played an "important role." He was an official of the Cuban Consulate in Costa Rica and was expelled from here a few months ago at the order of the government when relations between Havana and San Jose were broken.

The confidential information from Tegucigalpa disclosed that Comas Perez helped prepare a route "for the direct infiltration of provocateurs," and also probably arms, from Havana to the (Swan Islands) or Islas de la Bahia, in the Gulf of Honduras, where other agents were then to take charge of sending on the materiel to the coast of Puerto Cortes.

At the same time and according to the same sources of information, "elements trained in Nicaragua were to enter Honduras by the (Rio Coco) or to use hidden coves and inlets of the Laguna de Caratasca on the Atlantic coast very close to the border area.

According to the Honduran espionage reports, the Cuban Fernando Pascual Comas Perez is known as Cuba's liaison agent with the Latin American revolutionary movements. He has been pointed out as having participated in actions in Chile, Panama and Costa Rica where, according to the same Honduran espionage reports, he coordinated the arrival of arms from Cuba to the Sandinists during the insurrection in Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA151823 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1655 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra said today that diplomatic and commercial relations with Nicaragua will continue normally.

The foreign minister was replying to international reports that mentioned the possibility that Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras would suspend diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and that speculated on a military alliance among the three countries to fight subversion in Central America.

Meanwhile, Honduran Defense Minister Mario Florez Theresin today denied the possibility of such a military alliance and described this as speculation, without basis in fact.

"Our relations with Nicaragua are developing in a fairly normal way and I am surprised that international sources could speculate on the possibility of a disruption, which the Hondurans have not even considered," explained Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra.

MILITARY CHIEF 'UNAWARE' OF PLAN TO FORM AXIS

PA150456 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Honduran Deputy Defense and Public Security Secretary Rene Paz Alfaro announced here today that he is "totally unaware of any attempt to organize a joint military force involving Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to fight leftist subversion in these three countries."

According to Paz Alfaro, he is "also unaware of a report from Guatemala -- attributed to a brother of President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia -- which discussed such a possibility."

Meanwhile, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat and the military sources consulted here on this matter maintained total silence in connection with the alleged creation of a combined military axis involving Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia's visit to El Salvador last Monday elicited here a wave of rumors about the possible formation of such a military axis and about the possibility that these three countries might undertake joint actions against Nicaragua.

Last week, the chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Armies made statements in which they described Nicaragua as a "threat" and accused it of being a "source of subversion."

NICARAGUA

GDR DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO COUNTRY

Condemns U.S. Maneuvers

PA151834 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In a statement to this television netowrk, the head of the GDR Free German Youth delegation visiting the country, Egon Krenz, said:

[Begin recording in German with Spanish translation by unidentified interpreter] We have come to free Nicaragua, the land of Sandino, to express the anti-imperialist solidarity of the people -- the young people in general, but especially of the young people of the GDR -- for the people of Nicaragua.

The United States is carrying out maneuvers. This has never contributed to peace. These maneuvers are an expression of the aggressive policies of the Reagan administration and this type of policy leads to confrontations.

We admire the combative attitude of the people, of the youth, of Nicaragua. They are struggling bravely, with decision and dedication. This is being expressed with this anti-interventionist week in the country. You can rest assured you have the solidarity of the progressive world, of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community, of the GDR and of the national liberation movements. All this will help prevent the United States from reaching its objectives. [end recording]

Airport News Conference

PA160249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The GDR delegation which paid an official visit to officials of the revolutionary government left for its country today.

In a news conference held at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport today, Egon Krenz, president of the Free German Youth of the GDR and SED Politburo candidate member, said that relations between his country and the Nicaraguan people and government date back to the armed struggle. He added that a 2-year cooperation agreement was signed with the Sandinist Youth. This agreement consists of sending a brigade of friendship of GDR youths to help in the country's reconstruction. This brigade will come to the country during the first half of 1982 when our friends need us, Krenz noted.

The agreement also includes a proposal to train cadres of Sandinist Youth in the GDR and an exchange of materials and delegations to study the particular experiences of the youth organizations which have the same political outlooks.

Krenz concluded by saying that a comprehensive joint communique was signed on the important tasks for the struggle for peace. The communique condemned the arms buildup and demanded that the U.S. Government not install any new missiles and ban the neutron bomb. This communique also expressed full support for the revolutionary people of El Salvador and Guatmela who are struggling for their freedom.

CAUS RETRACTS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SANDINISTS

PA152043 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMt 14 Oct 81

[Text] Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS] leaders have conceded that they have made a mistake and claim to be mending their ways, but are maintaining the position expressed in a portion of the pamphlet which they published.

Allan Zambrana, one of the CAUS leaders, said yesterday that his organization had been wrong in accusing the Sandinist Front of trying to give the revolution a capitalist turnabout. However, Allan Zambrana, as well as Eli Altamirano, from the Communist Party, said that they maintain the other concepts expressed in the pamphlet.

Zambrana conceded that CAUS was hasty and made the mistake of accusing the vanguard, which he recognized as an anti-imperialist and revolutionary organization. The slander which CAUS expressed in a leaflet consisted of affirming that there is in Nicaragua a plan for private investments to be implemented and that Thomas Enders had given his backing to the project.

Now CAUS leaders have retracted the accusation in order not to look foolish to the people, but they are maintaining other incorrect charges, which also violate the economic and social emergency law. Here is what Zambrana said:

[Begin Zambrana recording] In point six, where we write that everything indicates that the private investment plan was proposed by Mr Enders during his visit to Nicaragua and that it is obvious that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] leadership has been drafting it, we made a wrong interpretation when we questioned the anti-imperialist character of the FSLN. We have talked with the comrades of the Communist Party leadership and have made them see the mistake, so we decided to publicly concede and correct the mistake we made in our interpretation. However, this does not mean that the rest of the communique which we published is wrong. [end recording]

4 SOCIALIST COUNTRIES GRANT $110-MILLION CREDIT

PA120248 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Industry Minister Emilio Baltodano announced in Managua that four socialist countries have granted credits to that Central American nation. Of a total of $110 million, the Soviet Union has granted $50 million to Nicaragua; Czechoslovakia, $35 million; Bulgaria, $20 million; and Hungary, $5 million.

These credits will help the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government alleviate the misery inherited from the Somozist regime and further the country's independent development.

UNAN RECTOR ANNOUNCES SOVIET AID FOR EDUCATION

PA152242 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Leon -- In a news conference held this morning, Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN], said that the tour that he just made of socialist countries was not made in his capacity as UNAN rector but as the official directly in charge of the National Council of Higher Education. He was accompanied by (Benjamin Cordero) of the Planning Department and (Julio Vega) of the council's Finance Department.

Fiallos Oyanguren said that the visit to the socialist countries was very positive because they were able to obtain 300 scholarships for students who have recently graduated from secondary schools. These students will take advantage of the scholarships during the 1982-83 school year. According to the UNAN rector, they also obtained 20 scholarships for graduate students and the confirmation for the construction of three technical institutes which will operate in Managua, Leon and Matagalpa. The Matagalpa project is considered a reality because the technicians and teachers who will direct it will arrive in December.

A newsman asked the UNAN rector how much these institutes will cost. He replied that they will cost more than 60 million cordobas, which will be financed by a long-term loan granted by the Soviet Government to Nicaragua.

DELEGATION ATTENDS STATION INAUGURATION IN CUBA

PA122332 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Jesus Miguel Blandon) telephone report from Havana -- live or recorded]

[Excerts] The second radio festival of nonaligned countries closed Friday. The key event was the protest approved by all participants against the installation of a counter-revolutionary radio station in the United States under the name of Jose Marti, which is a clear insult to the memory of this Cuban forefather. The motion was filed by the Vietnamese and Nicaraguan delegations.

By the way, Vietnam and Nicaragua fraternized greatly at the festival, so much so that we were always very close. I think Nicaragua lived up to the requests put to it by all participants at the festival, namely, that it adopt an anti-imperialist position.

We were unable to leave Friday because a radio station with the name of Radio Sandino was scheduled to be inaugurated at Sandino, a town in the west. We were invited to participate in the event and, logically, could not refuse. Therefore, we went to Sandino, which is in Pinar del Rio Province, and participated in the inauguration of that local station.

SANDINISTS CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA092340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Interior Ministry Press and Information Office communique issued in Managua on 8 October 1981 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry informs Nicaraguans of a new armed clash by the combined government security forces and the Sandinist People's Army against the members of a counterrevolutionary gang near the Cua River. Six counterrevolutionaries were killed during the clash which occurred yesterday 7 October at 0815. They were former national guardsman (Juan Acuna); (Pedro Gutierrez), alias (Williams) -- both of whom participated in the murder of Capt (Daniel Garcia Herrera) in La Zompopera district -- (Tomas Manuel Martinez); (Lucas Navarrete); (Noel Vallero); and (Rodolfo Gonzalez). The two other members of the group, (Victor Borge) and (Felipe), escaped and are being sought by the Sandinist armed forces.

The following weapons were captured: a 12-gauge repeating shotgun, 2 16-gauge shotguns, a 38-cal revolver, a 22-cal revolver, a 45-cal automatic pistol, 2 clips, 15 rounds of M-17 ammunition, shotgun shells and other military equipment.

This is the second consecutive blow this week which the Sandinist armed forces have dealt to the counterrevolutionary gangs operating in the northern part of the country.

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR SCHEDULED -- Representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and of the United Nations signed an agreement on 7 October providing for a seminar on human rights to be held in Nicaragua. The seminar will be held from 14 to 22 December and will be attended by Latin American delegates who are versed in the subject of human rights. [Managua Radio Sandiono in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81 PA]

ECUADOR

MINISTER CONFIRMS NEXT OPEC MEETING IN QUITO

PA302016 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Eduardo Ortega, minister of natural resources and energy, said that Quito will be the seat for the next OPEC meeting. The minister denied the rumors that Ecuador had waived the right to hold this meeting in Quito and said that the meeting will be held in Ecuador in May 1982. He recalled that this meeting was decided on during the OPEC conference.

BRIEFS

CHINESE CACAO PURCHASE -- Quito, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuador has sold the People's Republic of China 2,000 tons of cacao beans by direct negotiation without intermediaries. Industries, Commerce and Integration Minister Orlando Alcivar Santos made the official announcement and said that the shipment will be made shortly. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 3 Oct 81 PA]

SURINAME

RADIO REPORTS DISCOVERY OF NEW OILFIELD

PA011654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, 1 Oct (AFP) -- According to radio reports monitored here today, an oilfield has been discovered in Suriname. According to a Radio Paramaribo report, the discovery was made by Gulf Oil, a U.S. transnational, in the coastal region in Saramacca Province. The radio report did not give great details on this discovery.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO CUBA -- Paramaribo, Suriname, 6 Oct (CANA) -- Suriname has named a nonresident ambassador to Havana, Foreign Minister H. Naarandorp has announced here. He is Dr Sewrajsing, former ambassador to Brazil and currently Suriname's permanent representative to the United Nations. Dr Sewrajsing was due to fly to Cuba today to present his credentials. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 6 Oct 81 FL]

SURINAME-INDIA SHIPPING LINE -- Paramaribo, Suriname, 22 Sep (CANA) -- A new shipping service between Suriname and India is scheduled to start at the end of October, the Indian Embassy here has announced. The new service, using vessels of the state-owned Indian shipping corporation, is part of the Indian Government's drive to improve trade relations with this country, the statement said. The first ship to arrive next month will bring in cargo from a number of Asian and European ports. It will also take back cargo from here on its return trip. The ship will also call at Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, the embassy disclosed. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1752 GMT 22 Sep 81 FL]